

17062. Misbranding of Womanette. U. S. v. 49 Bottles, et al., of Womanette. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24256, 24257. I. S. Nos. 04880, 04881. S. Nos. 2480, 2481.)

On November 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7½ dozen bottles of Womanette, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Capital Remedy Co., Jackson, Miss., in part on or about August 13, 1929, and in part on or about October 1, 1929, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, potassium bromide, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping package) "Womanette Health * * * For women and girls;" (wrapper on individual packages and bottle label) "Womanette * * * recommended as a Tonic and as a help in giving Relief when caused by Disorders peculiar to Women and Girls when not caused by natural deformities or that do not require attention;" (directions on label) "For pains—such as Menstrual Cramp, Headaches, etc., * * * until pain is relieved."

On December 28, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17063. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24008. I. S. No. 015159. S. No. 2279.)

On September 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cases each containing twenty-five 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of purity as specified by that authority, in that it contained peroxide.

On December 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17064. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Six Hundred and Fifty 1-Pound Tins of Ether. Product adjudged adulterated and misbranded and released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24081. I. S. Nos. 015044, 015046. S. No. 2292.)

On September 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six hundred and fifty 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), Rahway, N. J., in part on or about July 3, 1929, and in part on or about August 7, 1929, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.